THE DAILY JOURNAL

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And so ex-Queen Lil is to be tried for treason. No wonder she wants to re-

Extreme low temperature is said to weaken the intellect. Can this be what is the matter with Congress?

It is a mistake to say that if Abraham Lincoln were alive to-day he would be eighty-six years of age. Lincoln will never die.

If there is truth in the report that the administration has decided to establish a protectorate over Hawaii it is an indication of the first glimmer of sense in the State Department.

Lincoln when in the Illinois Legislature never tried to carve up the State into congressional districts so that one of them might have a majority of his own party in it to the end that it might be his.

If it is true that all of the railroad men are opposed to a railroad commission it is barely possible that the fact may lead a majority in the Legislature to believe that it may be a useful institution.

Thirteen years in the penitentlary for a deliberate murderer, the sentence in a northern county, is considerably better than two years, but what about the law which makes the penalty death or imprisonment for life?

The Democratic New York World, after deploring "the lack of leadership in the administration and lack of fidelity, capacity and cohesion in the party in Congress," asks: "What do the Republicans propose?" Let the World wait in patience; when it is time they. will propose and cohere.

When the Rosebery government in the House of Commons comes within a dozen votes of being beaten it is dangerously near the ragged edge-so dangerously near that it will disappear when the division is upon some other matter than failure to mention the agricultural depression in the speech made for the Queen.

Another thing which it may be important for the Republican Legislature to do is to select the bills which it regards as most important and decide to push them in the front until they are disposed of. Just now it looks as if too much time was being devoted to less important matters. This matter could be referred to a joint committee.

Put the public institutions into the hands of three, or, perhaps better, four trustees, capable men to whom the salary and traveling expenses are not the prime object; let them appoint capable and honest men for wardens and superintendents who will not tolerate anybody's inefficient hanger-on as an employe, and the desired reform will be accomplished.

The House has abolished the office of Gas Inspector; still, if the Senate does not do the same the barnacle will live. And with it should go the Oil Inspector and the deputies, as it is generally conceded that there is no good reason for the existence of these offices except to afford salaries to a few. When salaries can be furnished to every taxpayer by the State the Journal will advocate the highest figure.

One of the common errors is that a statute will cure an evil, and so legislatures continue to make new ones, often enacting those which are very much like duplicates for those in existence. Laws are dead letters unless enforced, and consequently useless Many seem to forget this very important fact. Generally speaking, the Legislature which kills the largest number of the hundreds of bills presented to it best serves the people.

The convention of the Lincoin League to-day, if it catches the inspiration in the name and deeds of the man for whom it is named, and the anniversary of whose birth it honors by its meeting, gratulations and predictions. It will consider what can be done to maintain Republican ascendency in Indiana. If its members are wise they will see that this can only be done by keeping the party pledges and by seeing to it that this shall be a government particularly for all the people.

Now that ex-Minister Stevens, of Hawaii fame, is dead the New York Sun prints a letter written by him to the editor of that paper in July, 1893, expressing his gratitude to that paper for its course regarding Hawaiian affairs. In that letter Mr. Stevens sharply arraigns Claus Spreckels for his hostility to the scheme of annexation and the support which he was giving the Queen. He calls the sugar king "a coarse, unscrupulous, rich man who has not a drop of American blood in his veins and cares nothing for national American interests," and he denounces him as the

have made the islands, in their laws, interests and best aims, entirely American." The Sun speaks editorially in glowing terms of this Americanism and at the same time takes occasion to applaud the speech of Senator Higgins, of Delaware, which it prints in full, because it "breathes forth both patriotism and sound practical statesmanship." Does the Democratic Sun find no Democrats in Congress or holding Cleveland offices to applaud as Americans?

A FATAL SECOND TERM.

For his reputation as a President in history as well as at the present Mr. Cleveland's re-election was most unfortunate. He doubtless would have come to the condition he is now in during his first term if a Republican Senate had not defeated the Mills bill and therwise restrained him and his party. Compared with his present succession of blunders, Mr. Cleveland's first term was successful, but it was so because he was administering the government under a Republican policy which the mass of business men knew that he could not break down. But with his re-election all of the conditions were changed. With a Democratic Congress Mr. Cleveland could carry out some of his free-trade theories. His own bill, the Wilson measure, was thrown out by the Senate because it would not furnish sufficient revenue within \$100,000,000. The much lesser evil, the Senate bill, became the law, and its first fruit is an increased deficiency. If the Cleveland tariff bill had become a law there would have been a larger and a continuing deficiency. The present law, with its sugar duty, will presently so increase the revenues as to overcome the deficiency. But the President was firm for a measure which would have continued it as long

as it was a law. Before Congress reassembled it was announced that the administration would present a currency plan. In his message Mr. Cleveland presented the outline and advocated it. Subsequently he did all in his power to insure its passage. With the advantage it gave to State banks it was as bad a measure as could be conceived short of the issue of unlimited irredeemable paper money. The bill was defeated, and, when it was too late, he presented another measure altogether different and so commendable that he could not get his party to support it. That defeated, he made a contract for a loan with a banking syndicate which puts all of the "coin" bonds at a higher rate of interest than States are paying on their securities. In other words, he has practically raised the rate of interest on public securities and given an intimation that at some time the United States may have a coin inferior to that in which the commercial world discharges its obligations. Through ignorance the President has thus placed the credit of the government

These mistakes the President has made when left to his own party and his own responsibility. A more adroit man and a leader might have influenced the Democratic Congress, but, being neither, he pursued a policy which has made him less influential with his party in that body than have been any of his predecessors, while his own independent acts make his inexperience and ignorance the most conspicuous in financial matters of any man who has occupied the position Mr. Cleveland now holds.

SAFETY OF LA GASCOGNE.

Sighs of relief will go up from all parts of the civilized world over the news that the overdue steamship La Gascogne has at last come safely into port. At any time a delay of eight days in the arrival of one of these great passenger ships, whose running time is scheduled almost like that of a railroad train, would cause the greatest anxiety. The recent loss of the Elbe with the hundreds of people on board brought the public mind with a shock to a realization of the possible dangers of ocean travel-a knowledge to which it had become in different owing to long immunity from accident. The disaster to the Elbe, followed by the terrific storms on the Atlantic and the hardships suffered by incoming vessels, created a general feeling of apprehension in regard to the safety of all the ocean steamships. As they arrived, one by one, during the past week, showing evidences of having encountered hurricane and arctic cold, each day's added delay for La Gascogne seemed the more ominous. When the eighth day dawned with no report the most hopeful began to lose courage, and the feeling prevailed, even though not expressed, that she need no longer be looked for. The strain has been great on the persons most directly concerned, but those whose interest was only that of common humanity can heartily rejoice with them in the removal of their fears. A repetition of the Elbe horror seemed a calamity too great to contemplate calmly, and has been happily averted.

A DRAMATIC MURDER TRIAL.

The tragic elements in the Hayward

murder case at Minneapolis might form a theme for a great dramatist. The incidents, if related by a fiction writer, would be pronounced improbable or overwrought, but as developed in the courts and reported from day to day in the unemotional and commonplace fashion proper to legal records, probably few who follow the course of the trial realize the dramatic bearings of the affair. There is one brother giving testimony against another of a kind that, if sustained, must send him to the gallows. He does it with visible reluctance and distress, but with an appearance of truthfulness. Assuming that he doe speak the truth and speaks it with regret, his position is a harrowing one, and before judging him each critic must consider what he would do in like case. Would he, being himself innocent, stand by the guilty man through thick and thin, conceal all knowledge of the deed and let a mere tool or a possibly guiltless person bear all the penalty? Or would he tell what he knew and let justice be done regardless of the ties of kinship? Adry Hayward chose the former course, and the mother of the two men does not know which of her sons is nearest to breaking her heart. A third brother frowns upon the witness and leans to the prisoner, evidently believing that, whatever the truth, he, in a similar situation, would have shielded the offender. The accused himself manifests what is either amazing self-control or an equally remarkable inability to comprehend the enormity of | ple will take the bonds at 3 per cent.

der was done as described, after deliberate planning and for the most mercenary cause, it proves an apparently complete absence of the moral sense. This is one of the most surprising features of the whole affair. This man, it must be remembered, was not a thug or a product of the slums. He was a fairly reputable business man of average intelligence and education, and of respectable family connections. In melodramatic fiction reputable persons are sometimes known to plan and commit crimes in an off-hand way, but in real life this Hayward seems to have talked of murder as freely as he would have described an honest business, and to have carried out his plan with as little compunction. The case is a remarkable one in all its particulars, and proves anew the time-honored adage that truth is the strangest of all things.

LINCOLN AS A POLITICIAN.

Abraham Lincoln was a politician. He had an ambition to participate in public affairs because he was interested in public matters and believed that he had the ability to render a constituency good service, and at the same time win its confidence and esteem. Nor was he one of those very good people who hold that the office shall seek the man and are chronic political dyspeptics because offices never run them down and capture them. He asked for the places which he desired. A few days after Lincoln had returned from the Black Hawk war in 1832 an election for members of the Assembly was held, and he announced himself a candidate in the following

Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say, for one, that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed by my fel as that of being truly esteemed by my fellow-men, by rendering myself worthy of their esteem. How far I shall succeed in gratifying this ambition is yet to be developed. I am young, and unknown to many of you. I was born, and have ever remained, in the most humble walks of life. I have no wealthy or popular relations or friends to recommend me. My case is thrown exclusively upon the independent voters of the courty; and, if elected, they will have conferred a favor upon me for which I shall be unremitting in my labors which I shall be unremitting in my labors to compensate. But, if the good people, in their wisdom, shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with

lisappointments to be very much chagrined Remembering that Lincoln was not then twenty-four years of age and had only such education as he had picked up in the few books which he had read, the above is a remarkable piece of English, while the clear and modest statement of his case would have done credit to his maturer years. It is a model; but Abraham Lincoln never did "agitate" the American eagle with pen or tongue. He was not elected that time, but at the next election, when he was better known, he was at the head of the poll. In 1836, in his "card" to the electors of the district, he defined the relation which should exist between constituents and Representative as follows:

If elected, I shall consider the whole peo ple of Sangamon my constituents, as well those that oppose as those that support me. While acting as their Representative, I shall be governed by their will on all sub-jects upon which I have the means of know-ing what their will is; and upon all others I shall do what my own judgment teache me will best advance their interests.

No wonder that the man who lived up to such a creed was elected four times to the Legislature in a close district, and would have been elected indefinitely if he had not declined to be voted for in 1842. That constituency had entire confidence in Lincoln's integrity and ability. Why should they drop a man who could best serve the people simply because some other person claimed the right to a "turn?"

Abraham Lincoln always kept in touch with the practical, everyday people; and he was so sagacious that he could easily distinguish between their voice and that of the mob. That is, he knew the difference between the draft riots in New York and the desire of the purposeful people who recognized him as leader. He was never one of those demagogues who believe that the people can be more easily fooled than trusted with a good cause. When he spoke of the government of the people he meant the great mass of the intelligent people of the country. Because he believed in government by and for the people he could not have been inveigled into supporting gerrymanders or into voting appropriations for objects which the people do not approve, or in defeating a fair salary bill when he knew the people desired such legislation. Between Abraham Lincoln and the people there were no intermediaries, no professionals of the third house to defeat the popular desire.

Abraham Lincoln was a staying politician. He believed in legislation through parties to carry out policies. He was not one of the time servers who are always in evidence when they are candidates for nominations, but who hasten to the rear to sulk or play the traitor if they are not nominated. He was not of that order of politicians who are half with the enemy when their party is in the minority and the most active in the quest of place when it is the majority. He stayed with the Whig party in Illinois to the last, preparing it for the great party in which his will ever be the most potential name, so that when the time came he led the mass of the old to the new. He was inspired by the highest motives in being a politician. No one could ever think of his being such for "all there is in it" or for the

"stuff." He stands the great exemplar for all men to follow who are ambitious for public service. None can reach his transcendent statesmanship, but all can emulate his integrity and share his faith in the "plain people."

Individual and municipal borrowers throughout the country have been for years past, and are now, giving notes and bonds payable in "gold coin of the United States." They are doing this because they believe the honor and credit of the government are solemnly pledged to the integrity of our currency and the maintaining of all forms of it at a parity with gold. To do this the government must be prepared to pay and must pay in gold all its obligations when they are due and presented for payment; otherwise these obligations will depreciate in value and the individual and municipal debtor will have to pay a premium on the gold with which to liquidate their notes and bonds. While Congress stubbornly refuses to provide the gold with which to pay these obligations it should not be a matter of surprise that foreign capitalists decline to take our bonds "payable in coin" except at an exorbitant rate of interest. Instead of paying this exorbitant rate, why not make a popular loan? The peothe crime committed. It seems likely | payable in coin, because they have faith foe of those "true American sons who ' that the latter is the case. If the mur- | in their government. The people who

are hoarding will take bonds and allow the gold and greenbacks now being hoarded to go into circulation. The 3 per cent, bonds of small denominations will soon take the place of the greenbacks as they are paid off, while the national banks will greatly increase their issues if allowed to issue to the par value of the purchase of bonds deposited. The Republicans in Congress will make no mistake if they espouse the cause of the popular loan. It is the popular demand, and comes from the

The action of the House in seating a Republican contestee vesterday by a close vote and the discussion of the cuestion on three occasions show that the Republicans of the House have given the subject conscientious consideration and have decided it upon its merits. The decision turned upon the counting of two or three disputed ballots, which were exhibited. If they were counted the Republican was elected. The majority of the Republicans in their judgment believed that they should be counted, and a minority voted otherwise. It was simply a question involving a difference of judgment. As fairminded men who have been election officers voted to seat the contestee as voted to sustain the contestant, the politics of the two men having no influence upon the discussion.

New York newspaper gossips, having picked out a new man for Miss Anna Gould to marry, are now amusing themselves and gratifying the elevated taste of their readers by describing him. According to one picture, "Count Castellane is five feet five, of pink and white prettiness. He has hair like yellow gold, blue eyes and very white teeth. He is as straight as an arrow, an athlete and cotillon leader who captured Newport last year. He dresses in the very height of fashion. He rides well, swims like a fish, boxes and spars and flirts and drives a merveille. He is not a penniless foreigner, and has entertained most lavishly in New York and at Newport ever since his arrival in this country last spring. On one occasion he gave a flower fete at Newport which far exceeded in lavish display anything given during the season. His family is one of the noblest of France, his father being the Marquis de Castellane and his mother a De Juigre. The family estates are the Chateaux de Rochecatte and Langealc on the River Loire, chateaux which are famous in French history." All this is very interesting, of course, and is an excellent "ad" for the Count, whether he marries the lady in question or not. No one is describing her as pink and white and pretty, but with fifteen million dollars or so in her pocket beauty does not matter.

New York reporters realize their highest ambitions when they have a chance to write about the weather, and as a matter of course they have done some very fine writing about the late cold spell. Nobody, of course, according to these veracious chroniclers, has had such remarkable experiences with the cold as New Yorkers, or has suffered more pardships. Strange as it may seem, these reporters are likely to have approached the truth in this instance, so far, at least, as a part of the inhabitants of the metropolis are concerned. The people who live on Western plains are not the only ones who suffer from exposure when the temperature falls. Occupants of New York East-side tenement houses who consider themselves lucky if they have enough coal with which to cook their scanty food, and do not dream of the Juxury of having it for mere heating purposes, naturally have to endure pretty severe hardships when the mercury drops to ten or fifteen degrees below zero. New York has a good many thousands of such citizens, among them the army of cloak makers, many of whom are still out of work, and the distress among them the last week may be imagined.

at least, of the numerous destructive fires that have occurred in this city recently are of incendiary origin. There is room, at all events, for careful investigation by the authorities of the causes of the conflagrations. Fire bugs are creatures to be exterminated with all dispatch.

Firemen seem to have a fairly comfortable time of it for months at a stretch, but a the rate they have worked for the past week they have made up for all their enforced leisure. The lot of the fireman in this city is not an enviable one just now.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Awful Memory. "It is astonishing what a poor memory I have," complained the sad-faced man with the yellow goatee. "Why, I can't even remember a smoking-room funny story."

Mudge-I don't believe they put any hops n beer nowadays. Lushforth-No hops, eh? Young man, they put in hops, jumps, and all sorts of ath-

The Cheerful Idiot. "Extremes meet," quoted the oracular

letic convulsions imaginable.

"I have often noticed that," said the Cheerful Idiot, "especially at a comic opera, when the college youth and the bald-headed man occupy the front row." Cruel Girl. "What kind of eyes do you admire most?"

asked the fluffy girl, as the young man entered the room He was just working on a pretty speech suitable for the occasion, when the sharpnosed girl, who is sure to die an old maid,

interrupted him with. "Capital I's, of course. Maud, I am astonished at your ignorance of character."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. Dan Emmett, author of "Dixie," is to have

a reception and testimonial soon from the confederate vets of Washington. He will be eighty in May. Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer has tendered her resignation as dean of the . Woman's

College of the University of Chicago, in or-der to accompany her husband, Professor Palmer, of Harvard, on a trip to Europe. Eighteen years ago Peter B. Brigham, a native of Vermont, gave \$1,000,000 for a free public hospital for Boston, to bear his name on condition that the bequest should remain untouched and draw interest for twenty-five years. When it becomes available years hence, the trustees will have nearly \$3,000,000 in their hands.

In Vienna they still talk in whispers about the tragic death of Prince Rudolf, and no one dares to refer openly to it as a case of suicide. An American tourist who was being shown through the royal stables said when she saw the Prince's riding horse "Ah, yes; that was the Prince who committed suicide." "No, madam; he died," said the attendant in a serious tone.

"I asked an inn keeper in the town of Kotan-tsih if he knew what country it was that had dared to go to war against China, and he dreamily replied that it was a foreign country somewhere near England," writes a Luho correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury. "As a matter of fact, there are thousands of interior towns and villages whose people may never hear of the existing troubles until some years hence, when some itinerant missionary may speak of the war in conversation."

M. and Mme. Leon Daudet were divorced in Paris on Thursday. He is the son of Alphonse Daudet; she is Jeanne, the favorite granddaughter of Victor Hugo. "I was in Paris at the time of the marriage," says the New York World's correspondent, "and well remember the prophecies then made of a brilliant future before these two young people, and the remarks as in that

be expected of the children born to them. Incompatibility of temper is the cause as-signed for the divorce."

The death of Robert Louis Stevenson has awakened echoes of Father Damien's name and fame, but hardly in time to reach the chamber where Father Montiton lay a-dying in Spain. Father Montiton was the companion of Father Damien for four years, and he was said to be a little disappointed that he, too, did not die by and with lepers. As a matter of fact, though he escaped leprosy, he lost his vitality in the stress of labor, and of the a short end of relevance. bor; and after a short spell of missionary service in Tahiti he returned to Spain to die, worn out before the approach of age. A friend of Dante Gabriel Rossetti savs

that the poet was passionately attached to animals. In the big garden of his house at Chelsea he kept a number of them. Once he bought from Jamrach's a gnu of an ex-ceeding fierce disposition. This had to be brought and pushed through the house backward into the garden, where it was chained up to a tree. The next morning, when Rossettl went to see it the creature unfortu-nately broke loose and chased him furiously. Rossetti escaped with difficulty into th house, and the gnu had to be recaptured and pushed back again through the narrow passages and carted off to the zoo.

The Worcester Gazette says that the late Judge Hoar read carefully the newspaper reports of the dinner some months ago in Boston to the Hon. Edward L. Pierce. He read his brother's statement of his condition and the Hon. Charles Francis Adams's speech, in which he said that the judge had a pair of sleeve buttons given to him by Governor Andrew, which he (Judge Hoar) had promised to leave to Mr. Adams. The Judge presently called one of his sons to him and said: "Well, young man, I think that my friends hardly expect me to last a great while longer. I see George has given me up, and Charley Adams has already begun to administer my effects."

And now the wintry winds do blow And moan and sigh and roar, The man who has to shovel snow Now wants his old lawn mow'r.

-Syracuse Post. SHREDS AND PATCHES.

While thou livest keep a good tongue in thy head.-Shakspeare. People too easily get into the habit of hav-

ing troubles .- Atchison Globe. Hope springs eternal in Springer's breast, but never bears any fruit.-Louisville Times. It is only fair to warn Liliuokalani that it is extremely chilly in this country.-Milwau-

The only sweetheart of the late poet Whittier is now running the oldest Mazon a dead heat.—Albany Argus. You often hear a woman say, "It's no use

talking," but she doesn't think so, all the same.-Texas Siftings. It has been pretty well settled that the national flower ought to be the snowdrop, -Philadelphia Record.

My friend's conceit usually consists in his inability to recognize the higher order of Truth is mighty and will prevail unless superior inducements are offered the other way.-Detroit Free Press.

We trust no one will be so cruel as to inquire of Mrs. Dominis if it is warm enough for her.-Washington Post. Flammarion insists that the earth is cooling rapidly, and he seems to have the facts

on his side.-Chicago Tribune. A man likes to let his wife wait on him because he feels sure he is giving the good woman pleasure.—Atchison Globe. It has come at last. Dr. Parkhurst is go-

ing to syndicate the reform idea in all the country towns up New York State,-Philadelphia North American "Is it not terrible to think that liquor costs the British nation more than one hundred millions per annum?" Humorous Irish-

LINCOLN LEAGUE DAY

man-"Indade, it is, sorr. Och, can nothing be done to reduce the price av the drink?" -Household Words.

ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD IN ALL STATES TO-DAY.

Meeting Here Will Be of Unusual Interest, to Be Followed by General Round-Up To-Night.

The Indiana Lincoln League will hold its seventh annual meeting to-day at Masonic Hall. The first session will begin this afternoon at 2 o'clock, with President Marcus R Sulzer in the chair. Delegates are expected from the several hundred branches of the organization in the State. Three delegates are allowed to each club, but the rule as to the delegate right to sit in the annual meeting has never been strictly drawn. Every member of the league in good standing is welcome to attend and take part. President Sulzer will deliver the annual address and Secretary R. E. Mansfield will make his annual report. There will be district meetings during the afternoon, at which an organizer for each district will be selected and the thirteen organizers become a sort of State central committee. The organization of the league is a great deal like that of the Republican party in the State. The district organizer appoints an organizer in each county, and the organization extends even further into the townships and many of the

precincts. There will be representatives to elect to the national convention of Lincoln leagues, which meets in June in Cleveland, the number being four from each congressional district and six at large, with alternates for

There will be some resolutions presented at the afternoon business meeting. These are expected to be very general in their nature and rather in indorsement of the wellknown party tenets than declarative of new The league was organized as an aid, auxiliary to the work of organizing the party. The well-known policy of the League was departed from at the national meeting in Denver last year, where a cur rent of silver sentiment was met with so strong that the delegates from the East and more distant States could not stem course. The resolutions, however, rather in influences which, while local in their nature, could not be withstood, but were not to be taken as generally binding. It was a case of when in Rome, do as Rome does. It is said that the draymen of Denver could down the most fluent and eloquent of the Eastern delegates on the subject of freeliver colnage.

There will be a president, a secretary and

a treasurer to elect to-day. Mr. Sulzer is a candidate for re-election, and the friends of ex-Senator R. J. Loveland say they will present his name before the convention for this office. J. J. Higgins and Oliver Ensiey are mentioned secretary of the league.

After the business has been accomplishe speeches will be heard from the visiting members-elect of Congress and the members of the Legislature. The night meeting wil be devoted wholly to speeches and music. The music will be furnished by Miss Viola Johnson, of Madison, a songstress of great merit, formerly with the Wilbur Opera Company. She is the guest of George L. Knox's family. She will sing several solos with plano accompaniment. This meeting will be the first time that a majority of the Congressmen-elect will have been together. Promises to be present have been received from Messrs. Hardy of the Second district, Watson of the Fourth, Overstreet of the Fifth, Henry of the Seventh, Faris of the Eighth, Hanly of the Ninth, Hatch of the eventh, Leighty of the Twelfth and Royse of the Thirteenth.

Meetings of the State leagues will be held Meetings of the State leagues will be need to-day in nearly all of the States, and it is expected that favorite presidential sons will be exploited and indorsed. The Indiana league may conclude to do something of this kind itself, and there is only one name that will be mentioned—that of the ex-President. Some of the members are watching for the reports from the Illinois meeting, expecting that Cullom or Robert Lincoln will receive some recognition. Iowa will not surprise the Indiana leaguers, they say, if its State league indorses Allison, and Ohio is expected to boom McKinley and Maine is expected to give Reed its support.

The Indiana league has a college auxiliary, and delegates are expected from the college organizations to-day. The Republican Railroad Men's Club has been called to meet and attend the night session in a body. John Q. Hicks, president, and H. M. Mounts secretary signed the call Mounts, secretary, signed the call.

A Second Moses. TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 11.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, addressed two hundred ministers here to-day. He claimed that he was the successor of John Wesley.

NEW CABLE PROJECT

EXTERPRISE INVOLVING THE OUT-LAY OF TWENTY MILLIONS.

Congress Asked to Incorporate a Company That Proposes to Connect America with Hawnii and Japan.

BERING SEA LITERATURE

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT CLEVE-LAND TO THE SENATE.

Adverse Report on a Bill Giving Judges Jurisdiction in Contested Elections-Bond-Aided Railways.

.WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- A bill to incorporate the International Pacific Cable Company for a cable from California to the Hawaiian Islands and thence to Japan and other points in the Pacific and the mainlands, Asia and Australia, was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Stone, of Pennsylvania. The incorporators are William Alvord, Samuel T. Alexander, Hugh Craig, William H. Diamond, Alfred S. Hartwell, Edward B. Pond, John Irwin, Ray Stone, A. G. Hawles, Herman Oelrichs, Charles R. Bishop, G. W. McNear, Lewis B. Parrott, William Bunker, C. L. Taylor, O. D. Baldwin, Henry F. Allen W. J.

Adams and John D. Spreckels. The bill proposes to give the company the right to hold requisite connections, land offices and stations and to exercise such power as may be granted by any other governments, with the proviso that nothing in the act shall fe construed to commit the United States to any financial liability or guarantee for carrying out its contracts.

The capital stock is to amount to \$5,000,000 in 50,000 shares of \$100 each, with the right to increase to 200,000 shares by a vote of two-thirds of the stock, and the stockholders are to organize when \$1,000,000 of stock are subscribed for and 10 per cent. of the subscription paid in. Nine directors are to constitute the board, to serve three years, and hold their meetings in the United States. The bill includes an authorization for five-per-cent, bonds to the amount of \$20,000,000, to constitute a first lien on the property, and provides for an annual report of the company's affairs to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The cable project has been the work of Admiral John C. Irwin, who recently retired from the service, and at whose request Mr. Stone introduced the bill. Admiral Irwin has extensive interests in Hawall and Japan. Of the other incorporators, Mr. Hartwell is a prominent lawyer of working in the interests of a cable. Charles R. Bishop is the richest man in the islands; Hugh Craig is a prominent New Zealand capitalist; John D. Spreckels is a son of Claus Spreckels, and the others are prominent California business men. It is understood that the incorporators will endeavor to obtain subsidies from the governments interested and will endeavor to secure the patronage of the United States for their company. Representative Stone says that he is heartily in favor of the Senate provision for a cable survey, and does not think that the plan for incorporation of this company need interfere with the government's course or is necessarily antagonistic to the Senate plan.

Gresham's Opportunity. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- The State Department will proceed to take vigorous measures in the case of J. Cranston, who arrived at Vancouver, yesterday, on the Warrimoo, an exile from Hawaii. A brief statement of his case has been received at the State Department from the United States commercial agent at Vancouver, alleging that Cranston is an American citizen; that he was guiltless of any participation in the rebellion, and that he was forcibly placed aboard the steamer and exiled without any trial, and to his severe pecuniary loss. It will be necessary, in order to make out a case against the Hawallan government to substantiate Cranston's statement at every point. According to his own story, Minister Willis took his deposition before he was ejected from Hawaii, and the Minister is doubtless fully investigating the matter there. Should Cranston's assertions be borne out by this inquiry there can be little question that he will have a good claim for indemnity against the Hawaiian government, and it will be the duty of the State Department to insist upon

Traitors May Not Be Hanged. VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 11 .- Among the passengers by the Warrimoo was F. H. Holmes, private secretary of Hawaiian Minister of Finance Damon, who is en route to England on a vacation. He says there has been no change in the situation since the arrival of the last steamer, and he believes the effectual manner in which the revolution was quelled will prevent any further uprising. The natives were much disgusted at the flasco, and despise Wilcox for his cowardly surrender. In his opinion will not conspirators, capital inflicted punishment on the the government lacks because age, but because the country is free from grave offenses and the infliction of the severest penalty of the law would be revolting to the people. Holmes emphatic ally states that trials, as conducted so far, have been generally fair, and that the ap pointment of Judge Whiting as president of the court and lawyer Kennin as judge ad vocate was considered favorable to the

Gulick's Wife. BORDENTOWN, N. J., Feb. 11 .- C. T. Gulick, who is sentenced to be executed together with W. R. Rickard, W. T. Seward and R. W. Wilcox, at Honolulu, for alleged complicity in the recent royalist revolt, married Mrs. John Thompson, formerly Miss Serapta Duncan, daughter of the late Captain Duncan, whose widow, Eliza Duncan, resides at Bordentown. Gulick was a partner with Thompson in Honolulu. The latter died some years ago while on his way back to Honolulu after having paid a visit to the family of his mother-in-law, and Gulick married the widow.

REPLY TO THE SENATE. Message from the President Regard-

ing Bering Sen Affairs. WASHIGTON, Feb. 11 .- The President today sent the following message to Congress on the Bering sea question: To the Senate-On the 8th day of January I received a copy of the following Senate

resolution:
"Resolved, That the President be required, if not incompatible with the public reports, documents and other papers, in-cluding logs of vessels, relating to the enforcement of the regulations respecting the governments of the United States and Great Britain in accordance with the decision of the tribunal of ar-

tions under which said reports are required to be made, as well as relating to the number of seals taken during the season of 1894 by pelagic hunters and by the vessels of the Pribyloff and Commander islands; also relating to the steps which may have been relating to the steps which may have been taken to extend the said regulations to the Asiatic waters of the North Pacific ocean and Bering sea, and to secure the con-currence of other nations in said regula-tions, and, further, all papers not heretofore published, including communications of the agent of the United States before said tribunal at Pars, relating to the ciaims of the British government on account of the

In compliance with said request, I herewith transmit sundry papers, documents and reports which have been returned to me by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy, to whom said resolution was referred.

seizure of the sealing vessels in Bering

I am not in possession of any further information touching the various subjects embodied in such resolution. It will be seen from a letter of the Secretary of the Navy accompanying the papers and documents sent from this department that it is impossible to furnish at this time the complete log books of some of the naval vessels referred to in the resolution, but I venture to express the hope that the reports of the commanders hope that the reports of the commanders of such vessels, herewith submitted, will be found to contain, in substance, so much of the matters recorded in said log books as are important in answering the inquiries addressed by me to the Senate.

The message is accompanied by a letter The message is accompanied by a from the Secretary of the Treasury, who puts the number of seals killed by pelagic hunters in the North Pacific and Bering seathers the season of 1894 at 142,000, and hunters in the North Pacific and Bering sea, during the season of 1834 at 142,000, and says that of this number about 60,000 were killed in Bering sea and on the American side of the North Pacific. He also states that 15,033 seals were taken on the Pribyloff islands by the North American Commercial Company. The unofficial figures place the number killed on the Commander islands at 27,285. The Secretary also transmits the logs of the Rush, Bear and Corwin in relation to the enforcement of the Paris tribunal regulations, and closes with the statement that the papers forwarded "constitute all the reports and documents in the dement that the papers forwarded "constitute all the reports and documents in the department which it is deemed compatible with the public interests to transmit to Congress at this time."

THE CORRESPONDENCE. The correspondence includes 129 letters and telegrams. In a letter of Jan. 23, to Sir Julian Pauncefote, after referring to the seal killing of the year, which was, he says, unprecedented in the history of pelagic sealing, Secretary Gresham says: "It would appear that the vessels engaged in Bering sea, although only one-third of the total number employed in the North Pacific, in four or five weeks killed 31,585 seals, not only 8,000 more than were killed in Bering sea in 1891 (the last year the sea was open), but even more than the total number killed during the four months on the American side of the North Pacific this season." He "This startling increase in the pelagic slaughter of both the American and

side of the North Pacific this season." He continues: "This startling increase in the peagic slaughter of both the American and Asiatic herds has convinced the President, and cannot fall to convince her Majesty's government, that the regulations enacted by the Paris tribunal have not operated to protect the seal herd from that destruction which they were designed to prevent, and that unless a speedy change in the regulations be brought about extermination of the herd must foliow. Such a deplorable result must, if possible, be averted."

Mr. Gresham suggests that in order to add to our scientific knowledge a commission be appointed, consisting of one or more men from each country. He would have the commission visit the Asiatic side of the North Pacific and report, among other things, upon the proper measures needed to regulate sealing, so as to protect the herd from destruction and permit it to increase in such numbers as to permanently furnish an annual supply of skins. He adds that he is directed by the President to propose such a commission, and he also submits terms of a modus vivendi to be observed during the commission's deliberations, as follows: "That the regulations now in force be extended along the line of the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude, from the American to the Asiatic shore, and be enforced during the commission." He suggests the necessity of speedy action.

A list of the countries which were invited to co-operate in the observance of the Paris regulations is given. These include Japan and Russia. The Japanese minister merely makes formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the document, promising to bring it to the attention of his government, while Prince Cantacuzene, Russian representative, said: "I think I can at once inform you that Russia, having to the same degree as said: "I think I can at once inform you that Russia, having to the same degree at the United States an interest and an imperathe United States an interest and an impera-tive duty to equally assure in her waters the preservation of the fur seal, the im-perial government could not give its ad-hesion to the Paris regulations and to the legislative measures adopted in consequence thereof at Washington and London, unless the totality of these measures he applied likewise to all the waters of the Pacific situated to the north of the thirty-fifth de-gree of north latitude." Secretary Carlisle sent to the House to

day a reply to the resolution introduced by Mr. McMillin, calling for information on the Bering sea claims and the ex-penses for the government of Samos. Much of the information has been contained in a statement recently made. The Secretary sates that the Alaska Commercial Company pays \$5,000 per annum, in addition to the regular tax, on its catches, for the privilege of sealing and that the American Commercial Company has made claim for \$600,000 against the government on account of its loss be-cause of the restrictions placed upon scal-ing. The United Staes has paid out, accord-ing to the statement of the Secretary of State, \$71,346 under the agreement for the government of Samoa,

"INSIDIOUS AND DANGEROUS."

Report on a Bill Giving Judges Power to Settle Election Disputes. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Representatives Beckner, Lockwood, Brown and Jones, members of the elections committee, have united in a minority report against the bill reported by the majority giving to United States district judges jurisdiction to determine the prima facie right of a memberelect to his seat pending a final decision by the House itself. The argument of the majority, the minority asserts, is really directed against the wisdom of that provision of the Constitution which makes each House of

Congress the judge of the election returns

and qualifications of its members. "It is," said the minority, "an insidious and dangerous assault on what we consider one of the most precious safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people placed by the fathers, in order that it might be secure, in the organic law of the land. It is a serious impeachment of our system of popular government. It is based on the idea that one man may be trusted to do what 356 others, each perhaps his equal, are not fit to undertake. It is confessedly an effort to break down the barriers between what were intended to be separate and distinct departments. It assumes in terms that some obscure judge, who may be the accident of executive selection, or perhaps the beneficiary of the diligence of some special interest having influence with the appointive power, can give to his dictum such force as would subjugate the so-called prejudices and passions of the representatives of the people and compel them to accept his decision as final and conclusive in all cases of contest. It is a glorification of that department of the government which is of more recent origin in our system and a degradation of that which the founders of the Republic considered most Some attention is then paid by the minority as to what it thinks might be the result in the event of the passage of the bill. The argument is made that one man could control the political complexion of the House. "It is reported, for instance," said the minority "that there are five seals for "that there are five seats in the minority, "that there are five sea the next House from Virginia to be tested. Three of these would come before the same judge. Again, in Kentucky there are eleven districts, and the State has but one United States judge. The seats of all the members from that Commonwealth might at the same time be there were a narrow margin between the parties a single officer might determine which party should organize that body, and thus for two years control the legislation of Congress affecting the prosperity and happiness of 70,000,000 people. This is a tremendous power, and not to be lightly con-

Respecting the contention of the major-y relative to the settlement of contested seats in the English House of Commons the courts, the minority argues that condi-tions in this country and England are different. In the latter country members of Parliament receive no compensation, and Prior to 1870 there was no pretense of fair-ness in disposing of a controverted election in the House of Commons. It was understood to be a mere party question on which the strength of contending factions might be tried. "We have," the minority asserts, "reached no such stage here." It is pointed out that in England controverted election cases in the House of Commons are referred, not to a court of one judge, as in the bill reported by the majority, but to two judges of the Queen's Bench and High Court of Justice, a thing, the majority says, that cannot be done in the American Con-gress because the Constitution provides oth-

Summing up, the minority believes "that the bill is unconstitutional; that it is an invasion of the rights of the States; that it violates one of the boasted and most esteemed features of our governs esteemed features of our governmental sys-tem, to wit, a rigid separation of the execu-tive, legislative and judicial power, and that it would have a tendency to strengthen the growing feeling of distrust of the federal judiciary among the masses of the people. During the lasor troubles the past few years the United States judges have been called on to play parts that have not inwe do not think it wise to burden there